

BIND

IN THE BOSOM OF THE MOTHERLAND

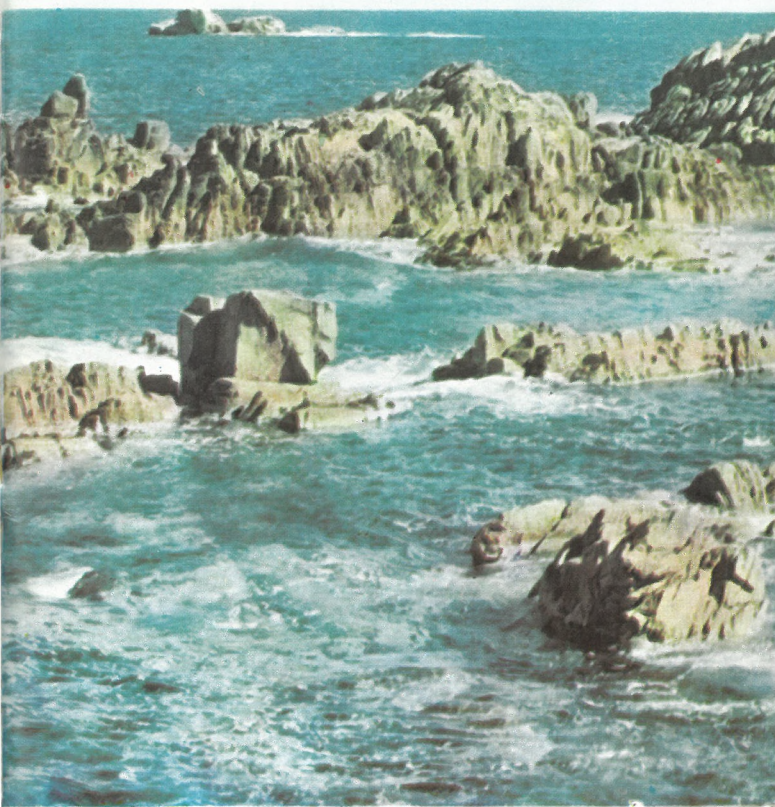


IN THE BOSOM OF THE MOTHERLAND

Foreign Languages Publishing House
Pyongyang, D.P.R.K.

1 9 6 4





The East Sea. Across this sea many of the Koreans went over to Japan to seek a living or were taken to it for military and labour service. But nowadays the sea witnesses the happy smiles on the faces of the people returning to their ever-prosperous homeland



Premier Kim Il Sung with returnees

THE WAY TO THE MOTHERLAND

FIVE years have passed since the agreement on the repatriation of the Korean nationals from Japan was signed in Calcutta, India, in August 1959 between the Red Cross organizations of Korea and Japan.

The agreement opened up the way to the homeland for the 600,000 Koreans in Japan, most of them being people who, unable to make a living in Korea under Japanese colonial rule, left their native places and went over to Japan in search of a living or those who were drafted and taken to Japan for military or labour service, and their children.

Since the signing of the agreement more than 80,000 people have returned home, after prolonged destitution and humiliation in an alien land.

What a misery they had gone through and how earnestly they had longed for home for so many years!

After the liberation of Korea from the colonial yoke of Japanese imperialism and especially after the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, they dreamed impatiently of the day when they would be able to return to their beloved

motherland. And at long last their dream came true thanks to the persistent efforts of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Despite the vicious manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to block the way of the Korean residents to their homeland, the Workers' Party and the Government of the D.P.R.K. did all in their power to provide the Koreans living in Japan with opportunities to return home. This, in turn, boundlessly encouraged the Koreans in Japan, inspiring them to a tireless struggle for the realization of their aspiration. Their struggle had an active support of the Japanese public. Progressive political parties, social organizations and prominent personages of Japan came out in their support and set up an organization to render them assistance. Honest-minded peoples in all parts of the world who cherish peace and humanism voiced their support, too.

The home-coming of the Koreans from Japan is a victory of the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and of humanitarianism, and it has contributed greatly to the strengthening of the friendly relations between the peoples of Korea and Japan.



Newspapers frontpaging the government decision to give a nation-wide welcome to the home-coming compatriots (1959)



Pyongyang city mass rally in 1959 for facilitating the realization of the repatriation of the Korean nationals in Japan

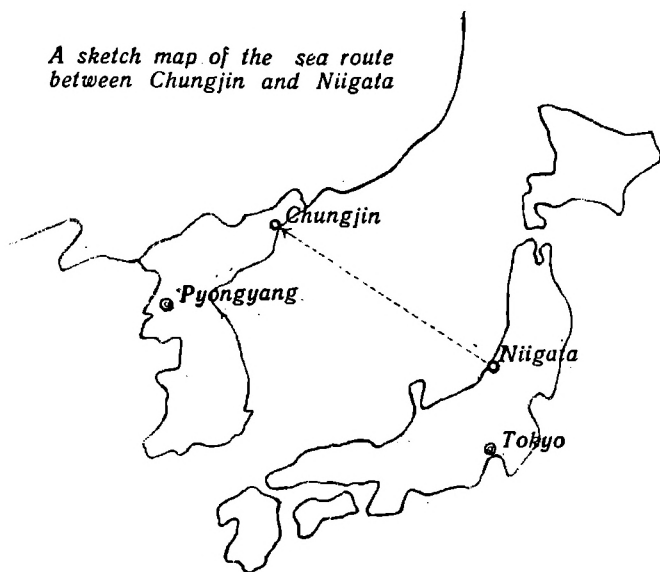
A meeting of the Korean nationals held in Tokyo in 1959 for the realization of their repatriation





The boat carrying the first batch of the repatriates arrived in Chũngjin port in December 1959

A sketch map of the sea route between Chũngjin and Niigata





*Cheers shot up on the deck when
their native land came in sight*

*The central send-off meeting for the return-
ing Koreans sponsored by the Japanese*





*The returnees being accorded
warm welcome in Pyongyang*

Reunion of a family after many years of separation



WORK AND LIFE AT HOME

THE realisation of the home-coming of the Korean nationals in Japan opened up a broad vista for them to lead, together with their parents, brothers and sisters and relatives, a new happy life in the socialist motherland where an end has been put to oppression and exploitation long ago. Now the prolonged misery they went through in Japan has become a thing of the past. Their home-coming has brought about a great change in their life.

All the repatriates have been given jobs according to their wishes and abilities. Under the warm care of the Government of the D.P.R.K. they are enjoying work and life, free from worries about the morrow.

Their children are attending schools — from primary school to university — free of tuition. Many who had suffered from malignant diseases in Japan, and even cripples,

have been cured after coming home. All the medical care is free.

In the bosom of their motherland, the returnees enjoy the benefits of socialism to the full, and they have every opportunity to bring their talents and abilities into full play for the prosperity of their socialist motherland.

More than 2,500 of them have already been honoured with the title of Labour Hero or awarded decorations for their distinguished service in socialist construction. Many have been elected deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and the local people's assemblies.

They are profoundly grateful to the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of D.P.R.K. headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung for their happy life of today. That is why they are working with their wholeheart to do their bit in socialist construction and repay the Party and the government for the solicitude directed to them.



*Back in their country,
the returnees go to the
polling station for the
first time in their life*

*People celebrating the
elections to the Supreme
People's Assembly
in front of a polling
booth*





Ri Soon Yung who led the first batch of the repatriates. He now works at the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front. He has been elected to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea





Jo Hyun Ja (centre) is now deputy director of the Pyongyang Embroidery Research Institute

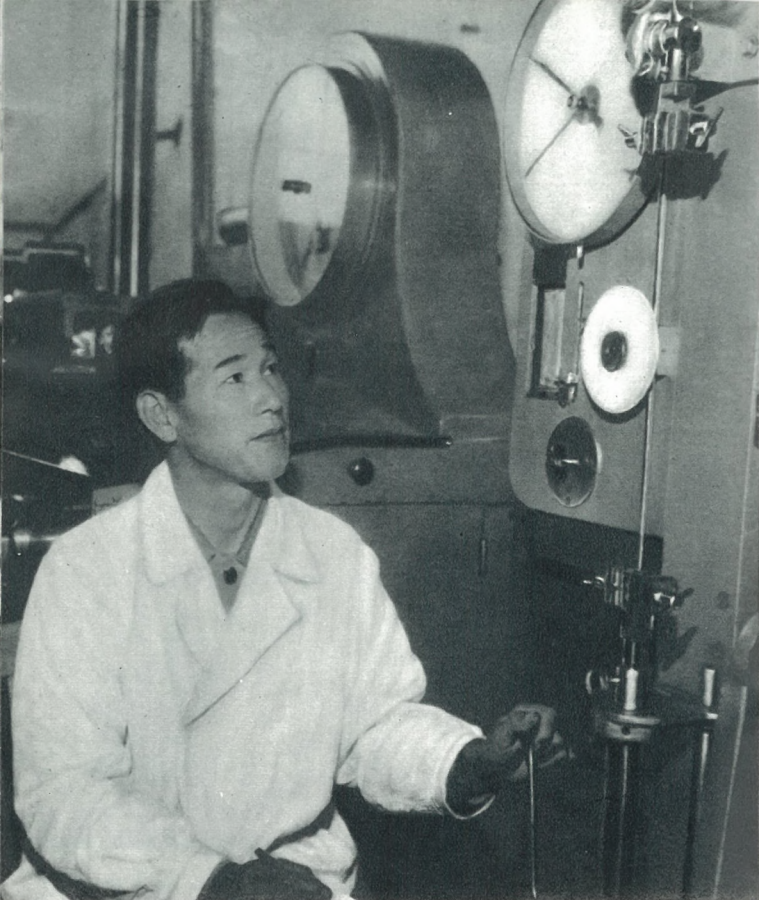
Moon Hong Bum having an outing with his family. He is deputy director of the Sun-gyo wholesale centre, Pyongyang. He was awarded Order of National Flag, Third Class, for his distinguished service and now is a deputy to the Pyongyang City People's Assembly







A view of the Kim Chaik Iron Works. The happy life of the returnees free from worries in their homeland is guaranteed by the independent national economy



Labour Hero Bak Do Sool, chief engineer at the Nampo Non-ferrous Compound Metals Factory. He was taken to Japan for labour service in the pre-liberation days. After Korea's liberation, in Japan he lived from hand to mouth gathering scrap iron. His cherished wish to carry on research on non-ferrous metal, was realized at last when he returned home. The state has provided him with all the conditions for research work and laboratory equipment. He succeeded in inventing "Chullima alloy" after some 240 experiments

Li Bum Sook (left). Deputy chief engineer at the Anjoo Colliery, he is seen working on a plan for introduction of a new type of permanent pit in his colliery







Repatriates Jung Je Ik, Bak Jin Yung and Ri Gang Heui (from left to right) of the Rakwon Machine-building Factory. Members of a twice Chulima work-team, they, together with the team leader Kim Seung Won (extreme right), Labour Hero, shared in the manufacture of 4-cubic-metre excavators

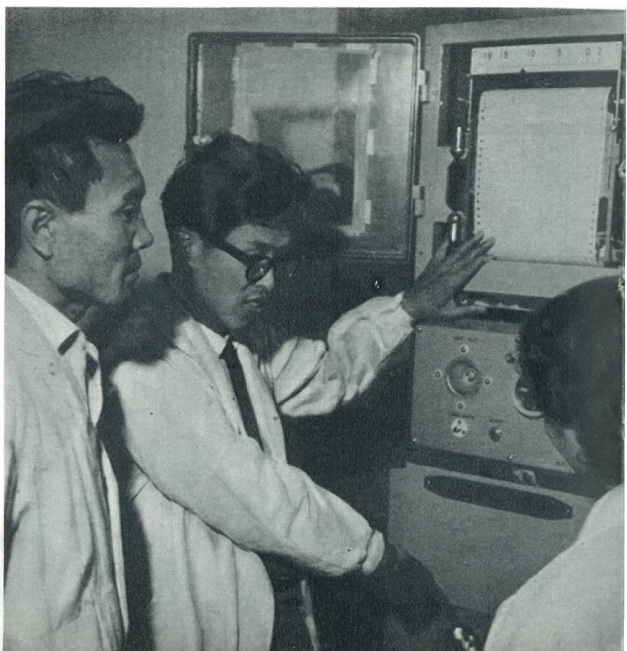


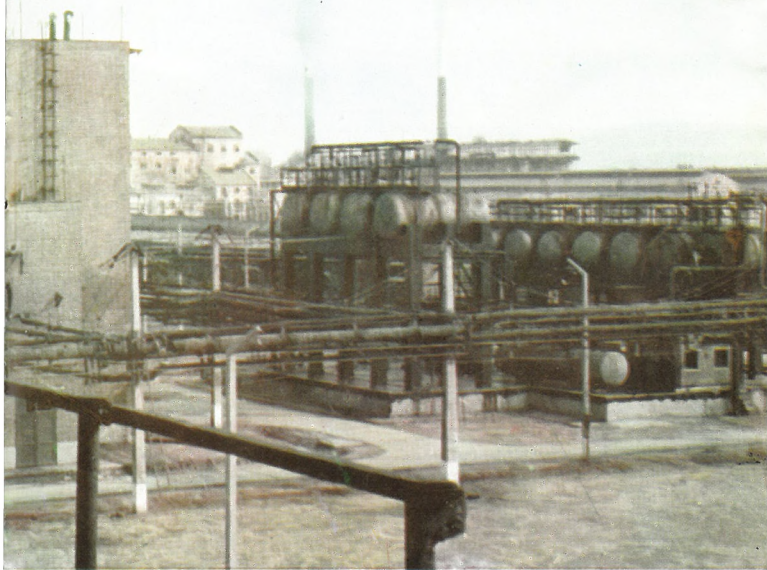
The excavator made by them is seen here at the Moosan Mine

*The Bon-goong Chemical
Factory, one of Korea's
powerful chemical indus-
try centres*

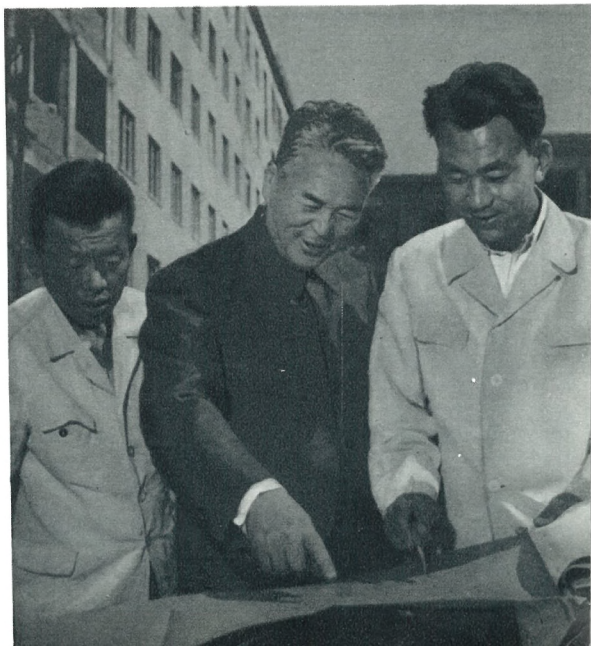


*The repatriates are given
an opportunity to give full
scope to their skills and tal-
ents. Photo shows Choi Suk
Gwon (centre) helping one
of his fellow research
workers. He now heads a
research section at the Ham-
heung branch of the Aca-
demy of Sciences*





A business man while in Japan, Yoon Dai Gyung (centre) is now deputy director of a state construction enterprise in Hamheung



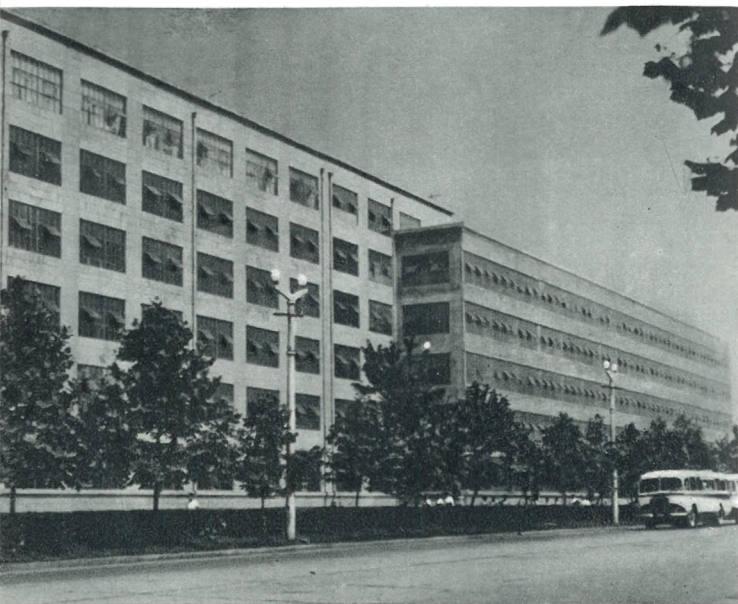
A boulevard in Sineuijoo





Song Geum Soon, deputy manager of a daily necessities shop, with her family at home. Four of the six brothers and sisters in this family receive higher education

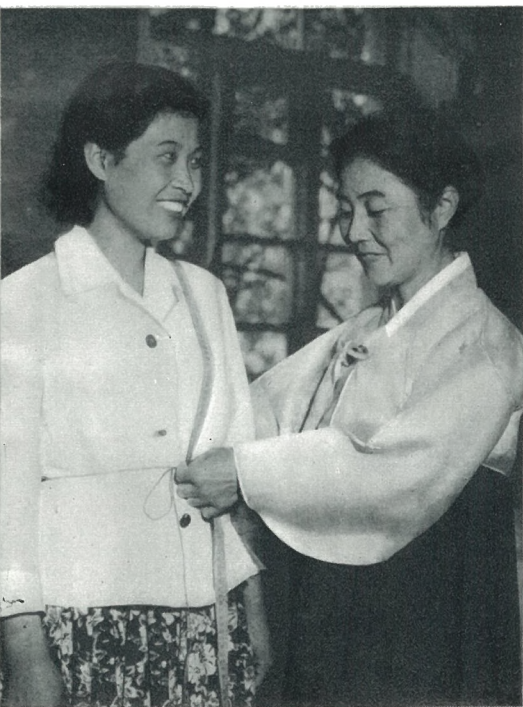
Outside view of the Pyongyang Daily Necessaries Factory





Choi Min Hwan with his family. He is a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and now works as deputy director of the town administration department, Internal Affairs Bureau of Hamheung City People's Committee

Deputy shop manager Bak Heui Sook of the Pyongyang Daily Necessaries Factory (right) often discusses with workers ways of boosting production



Having returned home with her son, Kim Ok Gang now works as a dress-maker



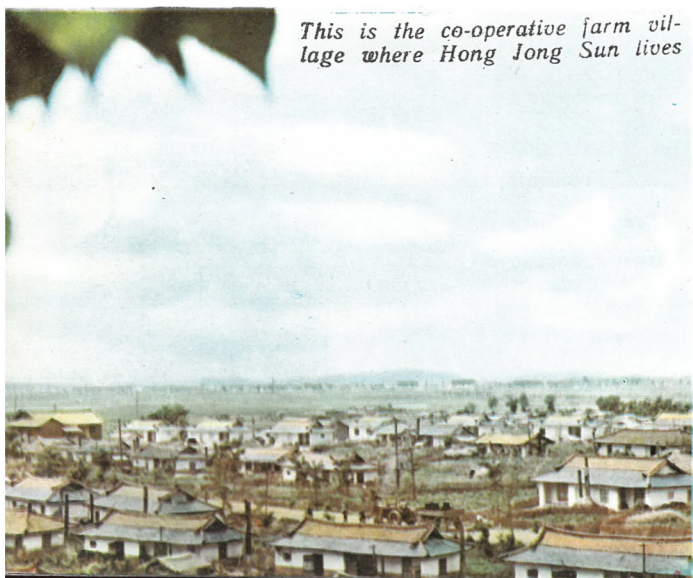
Ko Ok Ja (centre) is a member of the Chulima work-team of the Pyongyang Textile Mill



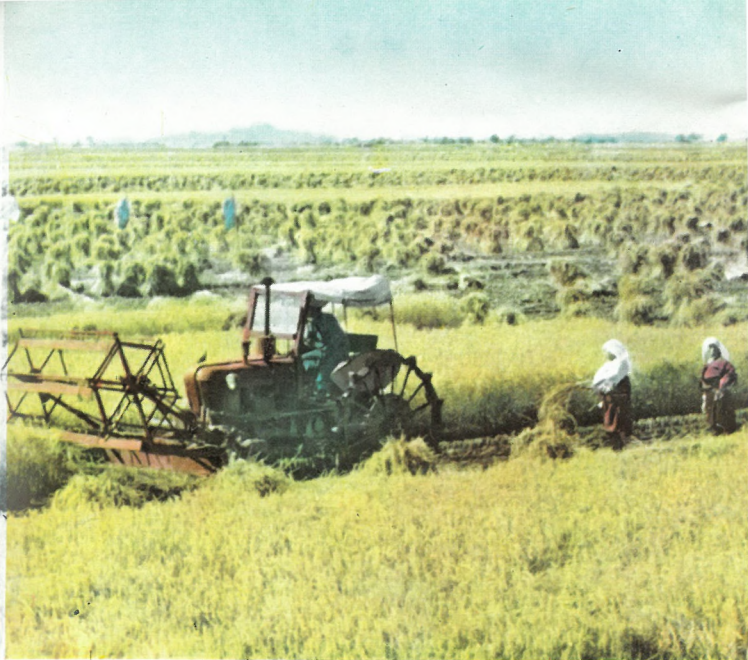
Seen in the centre is Son Gil Rim, deputy shop manager at the Pyongyang Silk Textile Mill. She ably performs her duty as a managerial worker



Back in his country, Hong Jong Sun decided to work on a co-operative farm. The field here on the Yuldoosamchul-ri Plain is where he devotes his whole energy for higher agricultural production



This is the co-operative farm village where Hong Jong Sun lives



Life was very hard for Hong Jong Sun (centre) living from hand to mouth doing odd jobs in Japan. Now he leads quite a different life. Working on a co-operative farm, in 1963 he earned rice enough and to spare for his family

*Ri Man Ho has taken up the job of lorry
driver on the Kwangpo Duck Farm*





Picking peaches on the Songhwa orchard



The Pyongyang Grand Theatre



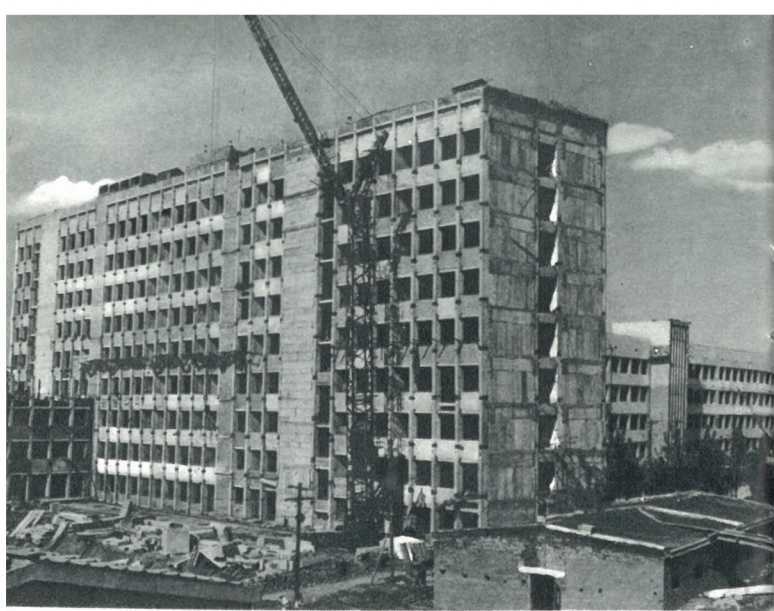


*A scene from the music and
dance-drama "Under the
Bright Sun" staged by the
National Art Theatre*



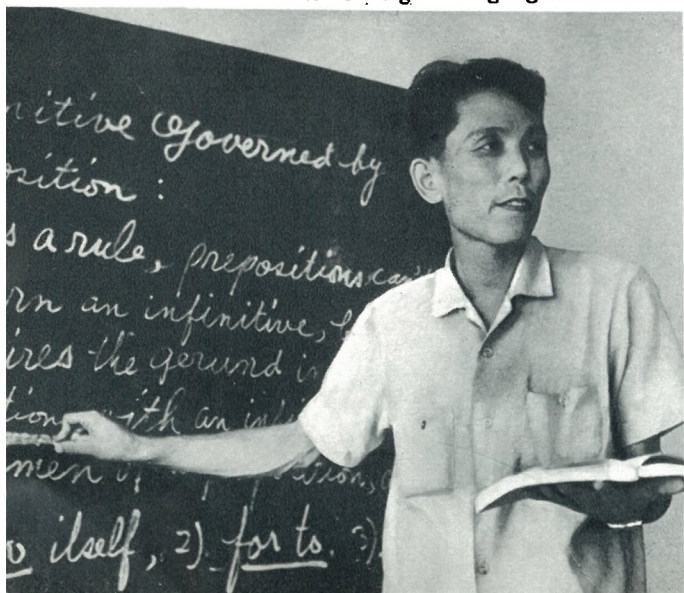
*Kim Byung Hwa takes a
baton for orchestra at the
National Art Theatre*

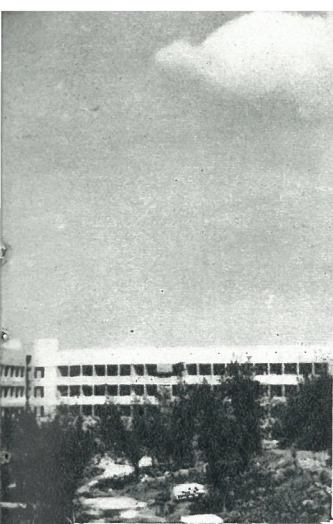




Building No. 1 of Kim Il Sung University under construction. The projected buildings of the University with a total floor space of 300,000 square metres will house 13 faculties with an enrolment of more than 10,000 as well as various laboratories

Assistant professor Ye Sung Gi of the Foreign Languages Institute





Repatriate Suh Sang Gi (extreme left in the foreground) and his fellow students of Kim Il Sung University



The two sisters, Oh Gyung Ryung and Oh Haing Ja, both students of Hamheung Medical College, in a flower garden at their leizure





Director of Mangyungdai School, an old revolutionary, with children of the repatriates who visited the school while they were in Pyongyang to attend a national conference of model school children

Visiting the Fatherland Liberation War Memorial





The Pyongyang Children and Students' Palace



*Pupils of the
Nampo School for
the Children of
Revolutionaries.
In the centre is
Choi Jung Ja, a
repatriate*



*Repatriate Yoon Sung
Ai (left in the fore-
ground) is a regular visi-
tor to the Pyongyang
Children and Students'
Palace*



→
Repatriates Kwon Il Dong (extreme right) and Bal Sam Jo (second from right) spending their holidays at the Songdowon holiday home.

Holiday homes and summer camps are set up in scenic spots for the working people to spend their pleasant holiday. Here we see bathing resort on the Songdowon beach, Wonsan







Kang Jung Chil, who finished the Fine Arts Institute back in the homeland, shares in the sculptural work for the "Memorial to the People's Heroes"

The children of Song Hoon Sin, vice-chairman of Kwangchun County People's Committee, have learned how to play a Korean national instrument





Nine-year-old pianist Kim Hyang. He won a prize at the recent contest of junior musicians

Sin Jung Heui is given an opportunity to give full scope to her talent back in her homeland. She was enrolled in Pyongyang Conservatoire. She is seen here for a special broadcasting programme



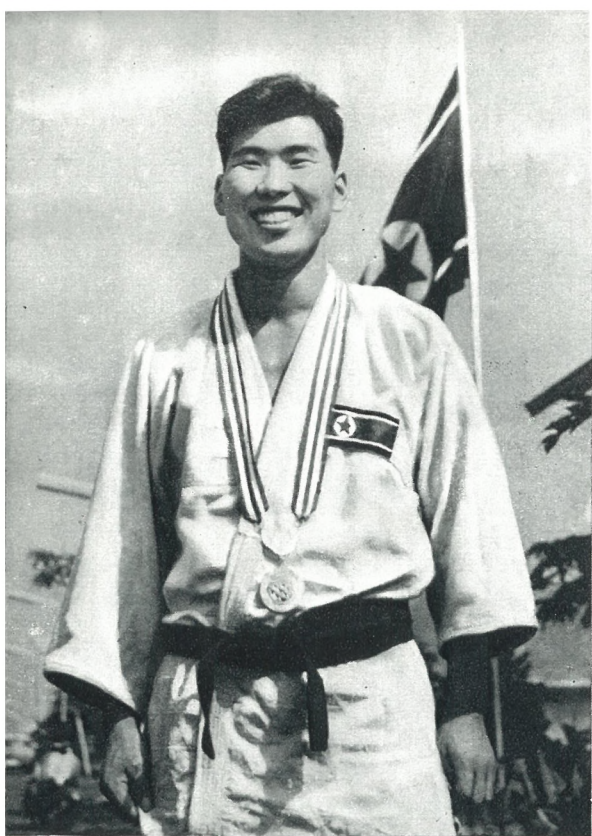
Kim Sung Joo visiting Mangyung-dai, the birth place of Premier Kim Il Sung. When in Japan he lost his sight from hard toil as a diver on Tsushima island. His motherland, where medical service is free and medical workers treat the patient regarding his pains as their own, has restored sight to him. Now he works as a skipper at the Sinpo Fishery





The boy named Jung Il was a cripple from birth. He was sent to the South Pyungan provincial hospital when he returned home. Thanks to the successful bone transplantation operation he can now rise to his feet and walk for the first time in his life. The photo below shows the boy in his infancy

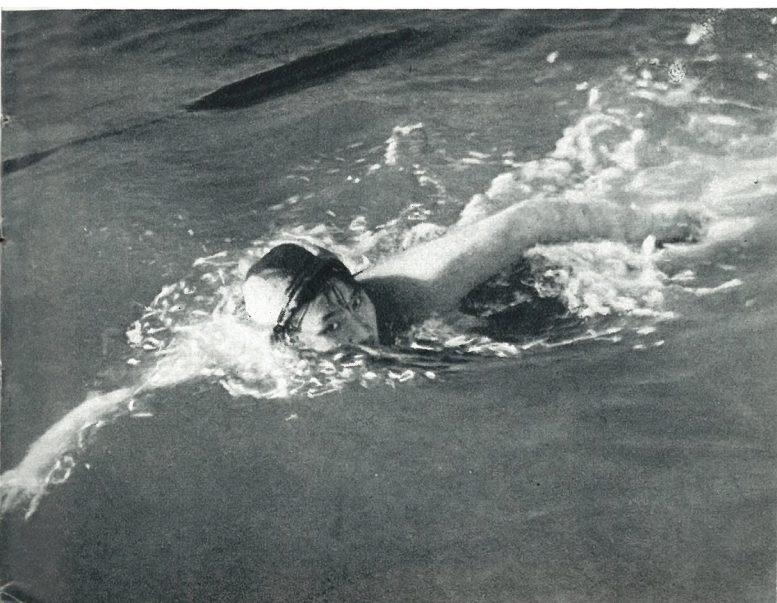




These people, who were held in contempt in Japan, are now citizens of the glorious Democratic People's Republic of Korea. They won honour for their country in the international sports arena. Judo wrestler Kim An Hong and swimmer Hong Gwang Ja, gold medal winner at the first GANEFO in Djakarta in 1963



Jung Gil Hwa. He was placed on the list of the world's 19 outstanding men table tennis players announced by the I.T.T.F. in 1964







Pyongyang by night on a festal day

THEY ARE CITIZENS OF A SOVEREIGN STATE

THE repatriation work has been successfully proceeding for five years now.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K. will continue to provide every facility for the Koreans to return home. At the same time, they have been working tirelessly to defend the democratic and national rights of the Koreans in Japan. They have already sent 3,700 million yen (in Japanese currency) on 16 occasions as educational fund and scholarship for the Korean youth and children in Japan.

The Korean residents in Japan are proudly aware that they are the people of a sovereign state — the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Inspired by the concern shown them by their motherland, they are struggling energetically, under the guidance of the General Federation of Koreans in Japan, for expediting the unification of Korea and in defence of their democratic and national rights, among them the right to free travel to their motherland.

Time has gone for good when the Koreans, as a homeless people, were looked down upon and humiliated.



Han Duk Soo, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Federation of Koreans in Japan, addressing the meeting to mark the 15th anniversary of the founding of the D.P.R.K. (1963)



*Korea Hall
newly built
in Tokyo*



A group of Korean nationals on a march between Osaka and Tokyo carrying streamers with the words demanding the freedom of travel to their motherland

The traditional willow festival is held in November every year in Niigata for Korea-Japan friendship. The head of the Korean Red Cross Delegation, Ri Myung Ho, shaking hands with the governor of Niigata Prefecture Juichiro

Tsukada





Japanese workers in Sizuoka greet the group of Korean nationals on their march to Tokyo in a campaign for freedom of travel to their mother-land

The campaign of the Korean nationals gets an active support from the Japanese people of various strata. Here we see Japanese youth holding a demonstration in support of the Koreans' campaign





Repatriation of the Korean nationals continues

Printed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea